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CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES, AND HOW structions and supersede regulations. I the excesses of her sailer husband. She JONES GOT OUT OF THEM-FRIENDS FOUND IN THE DUC AND DUCH- made no subsecuent attempt to subvert ESSE DE CHARTRES-AN ALLIANCE | my arrangements; which was acquiescence OF MUCH IMPORTANCE-THE RAN-GER GOES BACK TO AMERICA.

and shaped his course round the West | conquering cannon almost within hail of

admiralty law agree, may, in the discretion of a commander, be held to annul inwould also beg your Majesty to note the fact that the American Commissioners amounting to approva!"

Perhaps a word more may be worth adding to the story of this dramatic victory of Repairing damages to the Ranger and the traditional "small beginning." The the Drake as well as he could overnight little Ranger showed to people living on and early the next day, Jones on April 25, British shores their first glimpse of the 1778, ran out through the North Channel, Stars and Stripes. The thunder of her



MARY OF ORLEANS, DUCHESS OF CHARTRES.

Coast of Ireland bound for Brest, or any the British coast taught the haughty other convenient French port, with his

During the afternoon of the 25th, crippled as the Ranger was, he chased and took a large English brigantine bound from Norway to Whitehaven with a good cargo. This prize he sent into Brest, where she arrived a day or two ahead of the Ranger. She proved an opportune prize.

After Jones got into Brest, on the 5th of May, he needed money to refit and find his own ship and her prize, the Drake, and drew on the Commissioners in accordance with his letter of credit from Congress. The Commissioners could not honor this draft for want of funds; but they also questioned Jones's authority to draw

This impelled him to write to Dr. Franklin under date of May 27, 1778:

"I conceive that this might have been prevented. To make me completely wretched, M. Bersolle (who was supplying Jones's ship and prizes on credit) now of his greater successes soon afterward, stops his hand, not only of the necessary articles to refit the ships, but also of the daily provisions! I know not where to find to-morrow's dinner for the great number of mouths that depend on me for food (118 of his own dew and 121 prisoners). Are then the Continental ships of war to other. The Duke was not a man of redaily dinner for their men?"

The original of this remarkable letter, as given in Jones's journal for the information of the King, contains also the follow ing, which seems to have been expunged from the official text as printed in the archives of our State Department:

"Has it come to this that I and my truly poor, brave men must not only fight without pay, but also compel the enemy to feed s? Is our cause then become so mendicant that men who defend it must take not only the chances of battle, but also of beggary and even starvation after they have conquered?" This burst of indignant eloquence may not have been in strict form for an official document, but for the sake of the whole truth of history it is a pity that it was expunged.

A SHREWD LEGAL MOVE.

However, Jones was not a man to be left in the lurch in this way. Though he had no authority to dispose of prizes, he took the bits in his teeth. He offered to hypothecate the brigantine and cargo to Bersalle for the supplies he needed.

The latter reminded him that he could not make a good title to the ship and cargo, for lack of authority; and that he, Bersalle, could not accept such an arrangement without the approval of the American Commissioners.

In this emergency Jones proved himself as acute a lawyer as he was desperate

"D-- the lack of authority and -prize; render your bills against the prize; then attach or libel her in the Marine you possession. Then the Commissioners can redeem her if they wish, at their good

The prize with her cargo was worth about 10,000 louis d'ors (say \$78,000)-the cargo being largely naval stores, much wanted in the great arsenal of Brest. Bersolle, after advising with his lawyer, adopted Jones's scheme for evading his lack of authority, and agreed to advance supplies to the amount of 12,000 louis d'ors

(\$58,000). The whole transaction was carried out inside of a week. Jones got not only the supplies he needed, but also cash enough to divide about \$10,000 among his impoverished officers and crew. The Commissioners never attempted to interfere,

and the prize was not redeemed. The cash capital required to effect this deal was secretly furnished through Be solle by the Duc de Chartres and Count d' Orvilliers. Besides this the Count, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Brest or French Channel Fleet, authorized Jones to draw military stores from the Royal Arrenal, and to draw whatever material and labor he might need for repairs and rei's from the Brest Dockyard, while the Due and Ducheses de Chartres advanced

private account. after outlining the main features of this

a large sum of money to him personally on

transaction was irregular, at least evasive, oldest French naval commanders.

masters of the ocean that a new flag was afloat, and that under it could be found a new race of sea-warriors more than worthy of the best steel that Briton ever flashed. This was the point of view from which Europe regarded it, and from this point of

view it threw in shade the previous annals

of stately combats between long lines of seventy-fours. Interesting as these incidents are, and historically important as are the side-lights yours!' they throw upon the character and capacity, the readiness of resource, the of execution that wonderful man possessed, by far the most significant of all his experiences at Brest was that it brought him to the notice of the Duc de Chartres, and, more important yet, of the stately Duchess, by great odds the ablest, best and lovellest woman of her time in France-or in Europe for that matter. This acquaintance and alliance proved to be the foundation

and thereby the basis of his immortality. WHO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS WERE.

Both the Duc and Duchesse were cousins of the King and second cousins to each depend on the sale of their prizes for a markable ability. He was, however, quite



PAUL JONES.

Figraved from a miniature painted by Van der Huydt, in Paris, 1780, for the Countess de la Vendahl. First published in Paris, 1781, as frontispiece of Pierre be on board a ship of war. Jones who Gerard's "Memoir du Combat," edited by was fond of the boy, said: "I assure you, Madame de Tellison. The original is now Madame, he is one of my best and bravest with the Commissioners! What are com-missioners or lack of authority to stary-in the Frmitage Gallery of the Winter Pal-in the Drake called for honorable mention of ing men? Deliver the supplies to the ace, St. Petersburg. This is doubtless his name in the dispatches." the best "character picture" extant of Paul | The Duchess said that if she could Jones. It was painted on ivory by the best speak English she would like to talk to the Court here for non-payment. I will give miniature artist of the time, and for the little fellow. lady whom Jones spent all the time he was ! not fighting in adoring. It shows him as him on the head: "Johnny, faites vos he was wont to appear "in society" in gay hommages a Madame la Duchesse.' Paris during the "last days of the aucient regime," when he captivated Countesses Duchess). and commanded even the coquetries of a Queen.

> equal to his station, the "Sailor Prince of kissing your hand.") France," courtly, chivalrous, generous to a fault, and convivial.

If he did not possess genius himself, he had quick perception of and ardent admiration for it in others. Of this the best | my little knight-errant?") evidence was the quick and lasting recognition of the genius of the then obscure and distressed American; whom they both ["My name is John Downes, and I am 14 instantly adopted, not only as their protege, years old; at your service, if you please." but as their friend; almost, indeed-or as nearly so as it was possible in the eti- dois etre chez la Maman; tel enfant! Tu quette of those times for persons of blood es trop petit, trop jeune, trop faible pour la royal to so adopt one of humble origin-as | guerre."

a member of their family. Certain it is that they both liked, appreciated and admired Paul Jones more young, too weak for war.") than they did any other man, and no one, "Au contraire, Altesse Royale, ma mere, not even Jones himself, ever gloried in his elle-meme, m' a envoye ici, pour comsubsequent triumphs half as much as they did.

The Duchesse de Chartres was the daughter of the Duc de Bourbon-Penthievre and a cousin of the unfortunate ta his journal to the King Jones says, Princesse Lamballe. She was the granddaughter of Louis Alexandre de Bourbon, Comte de Toulouse, Admiral of France in Your Majesty will perceive that this the time of Louis XIV., and one of the

of the strict letter of law and of my in- Louis Alexandre de Bourbon was the structions. But your Majesty's perfect son of Louis XIV, by Madame de Monteknowledge of affairs will enable you also span; so that the Duchesse de Chartres to perceive that I was under the duress of was the great granddaughter of the greatconditions tantamount to distress at sea; est King, and the most famous beauty of conditions which, as all the received au-

Her maiden name was Marie Adelaide de Bourbon-Penthievre. Her husband, Louis Philippe Joseph, of Orleans, was heir apparent to the Dukedom of Orleans. He afterwards became "Philippe Egalite" of the French revolution.

The mander hame was Marie Adelaide de vous avez faisch, Madame; je ne suis pas assez fort pour tirer le canon; mais, neanmoins j'ai eu l'honneur d'apporter les joudres et les toulets de canon pour caisser les tetes de nos ennemis!" ("You are right, Madame, I am not strong enough

The eldest son of this couple, born in 1773, was a bright little boy of five years at the time when Paul Jones was a guest of the family. He afterward became Louis Philippe, Citizen King of France from 1830 In 1778 the Duc de Chartres, who had

been trained for the Navy, was Vice-Ad-miral and second in command of the Brest fleet under the great Admiral, the Count d' Orvilliers.

The Duke was notoriously dissolute and

profligate, but withal he was exceedingly gentle in his domestic relations and excessively proud of his magnificent wife, then easily the most popular leader of French society, and next to the Queen thorities on maritime jurisprudence and herself, the most influential woman in The Duchess overlooked or condoned

> was older than he; he being 24 and she 29 when they were married, in 1771.

AN OPPORTUNE MEETING. As fortune would have it, the Duc was the man of all men whose friendship was | just at that moment needful to the destiny the little Ranger and Paul Jones. It was, of Paul Jones. His first meeting with Jones occurred at dinner on board d' Orvilliers's flagship, La Cauphire Hoyale, in Brest Reads, Feb. 14, 1778, the day after the French fleet had recognized and salu'ed the Stars and Stripes for the first

> time in a European port! struggling Colonies, Jones saw and grasped name lasting and enviable distinction.

his opportunity. He quickly saw that, while he must by all means make a good impression on Admiral d' Orvilliers, he must wholly capture the Duc de Chartres. How well he improved his opportunity may be judged by the fact that the next day he dined ashore at the Chartres cottage in the dockyard of Brest, en tamille, as the French say, and no one was at table but the Duc and Duchesse de Chartres, their eldest boy, Louis Philippe, the Admiral, Count d' Orvilliers, and the guest of honor, Paul

with the Duchesse. She had read some | board, some 20 in number. They were little mention of his previous exploits in | taught the mathematics pertaining to navithe Alfred and the Providence, but was gation and the French language. Our exploits on the American coast.

the Duchess as "my shipmate," and she naval warfare, discipline, and the proper received him at once in the same spirit. Mary of Orleans was then about 36 years | men. These classes, though much intero'd, and in the prime of the splendid be uty she had inherited from her famous be uty she had inherited from her famous hard and hazardous services, were yet very great-grandmother, de Montespan. Her interesting, and all who had the benefit of virtues, as remarkable as her loveliness, must have been the gift of destiny, as there was nothing in the history of her that they were the pioneers and founders heredity in that respect.

tact, led the conversation toward the ex- gence and application toward the acquireploits of the Duchess's grandfather, Ad- ment of professional knowledge, for the miral de Toulcuse, and the battle of Malaga. | lack of regular means of naval instruction

This was a favorite subject with the Duchess, and Jones astonished her by his familiarity with the details of that however, then was, and still is, the most fights against the English. The result of Jones's diplomacy on this

patronage without which his future successes might have been impossible.

on her memorable cruise in the Irish Sea, Jones was a frequent guest at the Chartres cottage. When he was about to sail, gether." probably on the occasion of his last visit before sailing, the Duchess presented him with a costly watch of the Louis Quinze period, having her own miniature enameled on the dial. When she gave it to him she

"Captain, I am sure this watch wil never time the moment of defeat!" "It will not, Madam," he replied, "so long as I may live to see its lace and

The acquaintance tegun under such favorable auspices was of course mainboldness of expedient and dauntless nerve tained with new fervor when Jones reto Brest with a British ship of superior force as the trophy of his skill and valor. If the Duc and Duchesse de Chartres had any reserve before, it was all banished now, and they bid the gallant Yankee Captain to consider himself a member of their household.

> RICHEST WOMAN IN FRANCE. The Duchesse de Chartres was not only the ablest and loveliest, but, just about this time, also the richest woman in France. She had lately inherited, in her own right, the enormous estates of the Ducal houses of Toulouse and Bourbon-Penthievre, the incomes of which were not less than forty to fifty thousand louis d'ors (from \$200,000 to \$250,000) a year—an almost fabulous sum for those days. The Duke was also very rich, being heir apparent to the vast revenues of the Duchy of Orleans, a large share of which he already enjoyed.

One of the favorite diversions of the Duchess during these days was to as-semble large parties of children and take them, with her own two little boys, Louis Philippe and Montpensier, aboard the Drake, which she would describe to them as a ship taken from their hereditary enemy, and give them a lively account of board the Ranger, where she would introduce them to the Yankee sailors. On these occasions she would invariably

give to each man in the Ranger's crew a gold louis d'or (\$4.75); and for some time her bounty was their only pocket money. Finding that they were in want of underclothing, she ordered the chief storekeeper of the dock-yard to supply them and look to her for reimbursement. She ordered her steward to see that the crew of the Ranger should enjoy a chicken-dinner every Sunday as long as they remained in Brest, and she bestowed many other similar attentions that only a good woman would

Once a barefooted apprentice-boy, the coungest and smallest member of the Ranger's crew, attracted the attention of the Duchess. She remarked to Capt. Jones that this was a very small child to

At this Jones said to the boy, patting ("Johnny, pay your homage to Madame the

The boy stepped briskly forward, with a profound bow, saying "Je prie, Altesse Hoyale, l'honneur de vous baiser le main.' (I beg your Royal Highness, the honor of

Holding out her hand the Duchess asked: "Comment vous appelez vous et quel age avez vous, mon petit paladin?' ("What is your name and how old are you, "On m' appelle John Downes, et j' a quatorze ans; a vos ordres, s'ilbous plait.'

"Eh bien! pourquoi, donc, es tu ici? Tu guerre." ("Well now, why are you here? You should be at home with your mother; such a child! You are too little, too

battre les ennemis de ma patrie!" ("On the contrary, your Royal Highness, my mother herself sent me here to fight the enemies of my country.") "Pourquoi a-t-elle envoye un fils tellement petit et tellement faible?" ("Why did she send such a little and such a deli

cate son?") "Parcequ'elle n' avait pas ancun fils le plus grand ou le plus fort que moi." ("Because she had no larger or stronger son

"Mais, comment puis tu combattre? Tu n'es pas assez fort pour tirer le canon.' Owen Starbuck, Seth Folger, William Nye, Freeman Lufkin, Paul Worth, William ("But how can you fight? You are not strong enough to fire a cannon.")

to fire a cannon; but, nevertheless, I have

result was that Jones detached young Downes from the ship, and the Duchess took charge of him. She placed him in the Academy at Brest, which the children of the French officers attended; provided him munificently with clothing, and arranged for his maintenance in one of

lawn fete, or garden party, of children in Here he remained quite contented until the following May cr June-nearly a yearwhen, learning that Capt. Jones was about to sail from l'Orient in the Ben Homme Richard, he ran away from school, made his way to l'Orient, and demanded to be shipped in the Richard. After vainly trying to persuade him to return to his benefactress, Jones finally shifted him as "Captain's apprentice and watch-boy" the equivalent of the modern cadet.) Downes survived the carnace of that

cruise and became an officer (Master) in

the Regular Navy in 1794. His son and

namesake, born about nine years after or within si these events, reached the rank of Commothe Ranger. At this dinner, full of the fate of the dere in the Navy and achieved for the It will be noted that the ship had no It may be worth while at this point to explain how it happened that this little apprentice, a boy of the Fanger, bern at kets and assigning to command them Mid-Salem, Mass., and only 14 years old, was shipman Joseph Powers, as acting marine able to converse with the Duchesse de officer. The Character of her Captain and Crew.'

Lieut. Hall says (pp. 87-88):

"As soon as the ship got fairly under weigh and clear of the land Capt. Jones formed a school of instruction for the Mid-At this dinner was his first meeting shipmen and also the apprentice-boys on Exploits on the American coast.

The Duke, who had taken a fancy to Capt. Jones himself. The Captain also Jones from the start, introduced him to gave lectures or talks on the elements of relations of officers to each other and to the rupted by the vicissitudes of our extremely them derived much advantage.
"The Captain impressed upon his pupils

ancestors, male or female, to indicate of a naval service destined to become the greatest and most honorable in the world, At this dinner Jones, with consummate and therefore they should make up in diliunder which our country labored in consequence of its newness and poverty.

"Despite the severity of our service and our incessant privations, all these young sanguinary but indecisive action, which, people made great progress in their studies during the eight months that Capt. Jones creditable to the French of all their sea | commanded the 'Ranger; some of the young apprentice-boys, in particular, ac-The result of Jones's diplemacy on this quiring no little fluency and correctness of occasion was a cordial invitation from speech in the French language, besides Duke and Duchess to make their house making good progress in other studies. his home whenever he might be ashore. The Captain all the time assured them and gained for him a powerful support and that alliance with France was certain, which would lead them into much association with French officers and sailors, From that time until the Hanger sailed where knowledge of that tongue would be indispensable to success, as well as conducive to good fellowship in service to-

A MOST FORTUNATE ASSOCIATION

To Paul Jones, a poverty-stricken Cap-tain in the navy of a struggling young Nation without money to pay its poor sailors or even to supply them in foreign ports with food and clothing, such an alliance was of priceless value. But for it and the advantages it gave him, not only in resources, but in influence where such power was needed, it is probable that his naval career would have ended with the capture of the Drake.

Certain it is that Dr. Franklin could do nothing for him, and for a considerable time the bounty of the Duc and Duchesse de Chartres, and that alone, saved him from absolute want and his gallant crew from the actual pangs of hunger! Neither Jones nor the Yankee sailors who helped him win his victories were men to forget such beneficence, and no woman that ever lived was worshiped with such homage of brave men as Mary of Orleans received from the heroes of the little Ranger.

By these opportune helps Jones was enabled to maintain himself and his dependents from the middle of May to the last of July, when the Ranger sailed for the United States and the Drake and the other prizes were sold.

Before we leave the little Ranger "alone in her glory" it may be interesting to note that though she was the first regular manof-war to fly the Stars and Stripes any where; the first to show it and receive its salute in a European port; the first American man-of-war to take a ship of the enemy within sight of his own coasts; that she carried to France the first news of Burgoyne's surrender, which turned the trem-bling scale of French politics in favor of the American alliance and made our independthe battle. Then she would take them on ence possible; -notwithstanding all this wonderful garland of unique laurels around her name, the archives of our Government do not contain a complete roster of her

The Archives of the American Revolution in the State Department contain only a list embracing 78 names, and these are not in the form of a roll, but are signatures to a petition made to the American Commissioners at Paris by part of the crew while the ship was at Brest, after the capture of the Drake. Capt. Jones's reports and letters show

six commissioned officers, 10 warrant officers and 121 petty officers, seamen and boys; 137, all hands. From various sources I have ascertained the names and ports of hail of all the officers and 37 of the men, in addition to the 78 names on file in the State Department; or 131 altogether, leaving only six unaccounted for.

No attempt has ever been made to publish, officially or historically, a roster of The cut given above shows the verse of the Ranger's personnel. Under such cir- a memorial medal struck in bronze cumstances I offer the following, which is accurate and authentic as to 131 out of 137, Cuba to the Spaniards by the general leaving to oblivion only six of these Argo- peace of 1763. nauts of American Independence: COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Capt., Paul Jones, Philadelphia; First Lieut.,

James Simpson, Portsmouth, N. H.; Second Lieut., Elijah Hall, Portsmouth, N. H.; Third Lieut., Hichard Wallingford, Philadelphia; Surg., Nathan Green, Ports-mouth; Purser, Hezekiah Ford, North

WARRANT OFFICERS .- Acting Master. Nathan Sargent, Portsmouth, N. H.; Boat-swain, John C. Robinson, Philadelphia; Midshipman, Charles Hill, Barnstable. Mass.; Midshipman, Nathaniel Fanning, Salem, Mass.; Midshipman, Arthur Green, Portsmouth; Midshipman, Joseph Powers, Portsmouth; Midshipman, James Meserve, Portsmouth; Gunner, Thomas M. Falls, Salem; Carpenter, William Hichborn, Salem; Sailmaker, Thomas Lowe, Boston. PETTY OFFICERS AND SEAMEN.— Heiling from Portsmouth, N. H. and vi- nals," illustrated with photographs of the cinity: Charles Ball, William Young, John Casey, Samuel O'Dorne, Daniel Jacobs, John Parsons, Joseph La Plante, Simon Staples, Solomon Hutchins, Wm. Finney, Charles Lamont, Daniel Sargent, Joseph Fernald, Theophilus Simpson, John Colbath, Ephraim Grant, David Sargent, Louis Boutelle. Castine, Me.: Gabriel Gautier, Thomas Staples, Charles Gaudreau, Daniel Sherburne, Nicholas Coverley, Francois Andre, William Black's serial story, entitled "Wild Reuben Hanscom, Joseph Mathieu, Wm. | Eelin." Chandler, John Grosvenor, Joseph Ifrin.

Hailing from Nantucket and other whaling

ports: Reuben Chase, Henry Martin, Wm.

Roberts, Thomas Turner, James Chase.

Reuben Joy, Albert Cogswell, Nathan Aldrich, Robert Moore, Nathaniel Wills, Chas.

Wells, Latham Gardner, James Nicholson,

Vard, Darby Daly, Amos Albert, Jonathan

"Vous avez raison, Madame; je ne suis lames Roberts, Daniel Jackson, Thomas pas assez fort pour tirer le canon; mais, Davis, Grafton Gardner, Thomas Knight, Matthew Starbuck, Barzillai Folger, Franles poudres et les beulets de canon pour caisser les tetes de nos ennemis!" ("You are right, Madame, I am not strong enough son, Thomas Adams. son, Thomas Adams.

to fire a cannon; but, nevertheless, I have had the honor to bring powder and cannon-balls to smash therheads of cur enemies.")

The Duchess then turned to Capt. Jenes, saying: "Quel petit Spartiate! Donnez le moi. Je veux l'avoir chez moi comme protege." ("What a little Spartan. Give him to me. I wish to have him at home as my protege.")

The result was that Jones detached

APPRENTICE; BOYS. — John Downes, John Holliday, George Grant, Oliver Crommett, William Shores, John Roberts, Abram Knight, Samuel Holbrook, Caleb Emery, John Walker, Aaron Goodwin, Stephen Foley, Nathan Aldrich, Charles Frampton, James Ricker, Samuel Locke, Edward Shapleigh, homas Beckett, Reuben Ricker, William Garth, Samuel Starke, Edmund Boynton Benjamin Brackett. APPRENTICE-BOYS. - John Downes Edmund Boynton, Benjamin Brackett, Stephen Dickson, William Bicknell, John Dolan, William Gerritt, Robert Poore, and Antony Jeremiah, a Narragansett Indian from Martha's Vineyard. About half of the apprentice-boys hailed from Portsmouth and vicinity; the rest from Nantucket and the families of her suite. She also gave a other whaling ports.

In addition to the above, 14 seamen accompanied Capt. Jones from Philadel phia when he went to take command. They were: James Keen (Carpenter's Mate), Amos Stockham, John Byerly, Robert Bowers, Matthew Davis, Jacob True, John Hartley, John Price, John Bettenham, Peter Santgrath, Mahlon Williams, Samuel Bowers, Philander Wright, and Lewis Morris. Jones also took with him from Philadelphia two of his own slaves, brought from his Virginia plantation, and known as "Scipio" and "Cato." They served as cook and cabin-boy respectively. This is a total of 16 officers and 115 men or within six of the entire complement of

regular marines. But Jones improvised

Chartres in her own tongue. It is ex-plained by Lieut. Hall in his Journal, pub-Wallingford and Quartermaster John Doulished at Portsmouth, N. H., 1787, entitled gall were killed; able seaman Nathaniel "Journal of the Cruise of the Ranger; and Wills was mortally wounded: and Mid-Wills was mortally wounded; and Midshipman Powers, Gunner Falls and seamen Mark Staples, David Sargent and Matthew Starbuck were wounded; Mr. Powers losing his left arm. (To be continued.)

EDITORIAL NOTE .- Paul Jones's further career as a social lion in France is briskly told in the next installment. Each chapter not prepared to view him as a hero. She let him know that she had heard of his Hezekiah Ford, was instructor in mathelife.

WE TOOK HAVANA ONCE.

A Siege Resulting in the Hauling Down of the Spanish Flag from Castle Morro. In 1762 soldiers from the American colonies which afterward became the United States captured Havana under English leadership, and men of Massachusetts hauled down the Spanish flag from Morro

The story is well worth recalling, because it shows how bravely and successfully our ancestors fought against Spain. he following is from Bancroft, Vol. III.: "Assembling the fleet and transports at Martinique and off Cape St. Nicholas, Admiral Pococke sailed directly through the Bahama Straits and on the 6th of June came in sight of the low coast around Havana. The Spanish forces for the defense of the city were about 4,600; the

English had 11,000 effective men and were recruited by nearly a thousand negroes from the Leeward Islands and by 1,500 from Jamaica. Before the end of July the needed reinforcements arrived from New York and New England; among these was Putnam, the brave ranger of Connecticut, and numbers of men less happy, because never destined to revisit their homes. "On the 13th of July, after a siege of 29 days, during which the Spaniards lost a

thousand men, and the brave Don Luis de Velasco was mortally wounded, the Morro Castle was taken by storm. On the 11th of August the Governor of Havana capitulated, and the most important station in the West Indies fell into the hands of the English. At the same time nine ships of ing to the King of Spain was estimated at \$10,000,000.

"The siege was conducted in midsummer against a city which lies just within the



tropic. The country around Morro Castle is rocky. To bind and carry the fascines was of itself a work of incredible labor, made possible only by the aid of African slaves. Sufficient earth to hold the fascines firm was gathered with difficulty from crevices in the rocks. Once, after a drought of 14 days, the grand battery took fire by the flames, and, crackling and spreading, where water could not follow it nor earth stifle it, was wholly consumed.

"The climate spoiled a great part of the provisions. Wanting good water very many died in agonies from thirst. More fell victims to a putrid fever, of which the malignity left but three or four hours between robust health and death. Some wasted away with loathsome disease.

"Over the graves the carrion-crows hovered and often scratched away the scanty earth which rather hid than buried the dead. Hundreds of carcasses floated on that the complement of the Ranger was | the ocean. And yet such was the enthusiasm of the English, such the resolute zeal of the sailors and soldiers, such the unity of action between the fleet and the army, that the vertical sun of June and July, the heavy rains of August, raging fever and strong and well-defended fortresses, all the obstacles of nature and art, were surmounted and the most decisive victory of the war was gained."

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CITY. By Josiah Strong. Published by the Baker & Taylor Co., 7 East 16th street, New York. A pleasant and reasonable discourse on

the future. ALASKA. By A. P. Swineford, ex-Governor of Alaska. Published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

NOTES OF THE MAGAZINES.

Important features of Harper's Weekly are: Harold Martin's description of the Reconcentrados; "Busy Scenes at Arse-United States Arsenal at Watervliet, New York; full-page illustrations of Spain's torpedo flotilla, the Flying Squadron at Lampton Roads, and the scene in the Senate when the Maine report was read. Harper's Bazar dated April 9 contains an Easter story by Sarah Barnwell Elliott; an illustrated article on Women Miniature Painters at the exhibition of the Society of American Artists, and an instalment of

Table will contain the first instalment of Copper Princess." Scribner's for April: The Workers, by Walter A. Wycoff; The Story of the Revo-Jackal, by Richard Harding Davis; The Toiling of Felix, by Henry Van Dyke; Arbutus, a poem, by Frank Dempster Allen, Obediah Dowell, Andrew Anderson, Sherman, etc.

The May number of Harper's Round

AT FORT DONELSON.

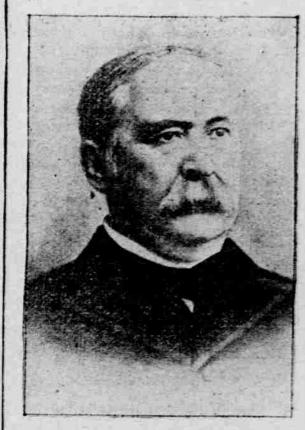
Gen. J. M. Thayer's Contribution to the History of that Battle.

Editor National Tribune: The following appears in Harper's Pictorial History, page 232, of the edition comprising two volumes in one:

"Tuesday night before Grant left Fort Henry, the steamer Minnehaha, with Col. Baldwin and his regiment, the 57th Ill. on board, came up to the Fort with reinorcements following after, on transports. Grant ordered them through Baldwin to be turned back to Paducah, whence they were to start under the convoy of the gunboat fleet for Smithland, then up the Cumberland to a point a few miles below Donelson, where they were to land the reinforcements that went on steamers. The Minnehaha started down the Tennessee at midnight and reached Paducah early the next morning, having met transports on the way leaded with troops."

Just before this time my regiment, the 1st Neb., was encamped near Sedalia, Mo. Gen. Halleck, who had succeeded Gen. Frement in command of the Western Department, telegraphed Gen. Pope, then in command of the Middle District of that State, to send one of his best regiments to St. Louis by train immediately.

Pope gave me the order to execute. Reaching St. Louis on a Sunday afternoon and reporting to Halleck, he directed me to place my regiment on loard of one of the great Mississippi steamers, the White Cloud, and proceed with all possible dispatch to Fort Henry to reinforce Grant.



John M. Thayer was bern in Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass., Jan. 24, 1820; graduated at Brown University; studied law, and practiced the profession; removed to the Territory of Nebraska in 1854, where he soon became Brigadier-General of Militia; was a member of the "Territorial Constitutional Convention; was subsequently elected to the Territorial Legislature; commanded a regiment of infantry during the rebellion, and, for meritorious services at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers; also served with distinction at Vicksburg and Chickasaw Bayou, and the line and four frigates were captured in the harbor. The booty of property belong-rank of Major-General of Volunteers; on the admission of Nebraska into the Union as a State, took his seat in Congress as a Senator for the term ending in 1871, serving on the Committee on Military Affairs, Indian Affairs, and Patents; was a Delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1868; in 1875 was appointed Governor of Wyoming, and is now living at Lincoln, Neb.

> We arrived at Fort Henry Monday evening and found the Fort had already been aken. Reporting to Gen. Grant, he immediately turned to his Adjutant-General and dictated the following order: Headquarters, District of Cairo, Ft. Henry,

Tenn., Feb. 11, 1862. Col. Jno. M. Thayer.

Sir: You will proceed around to Fort Donelson, Tennessee, by way of the Cumberland River, and direct all troops on transports met between this and Paducah to accompany you. You will not pass the gunboats already directed to precede you. It is expected that the troops from Fort Henry will arrive near Fort Donelson to-morrow evening, ready to commence the engagement on the

water should effect a landing as near the fort as practicable and be in readiness to co-operate with the forces from here. Each regiment will be under its immediate commander, the senior, however, taking direction of the whole, until brigaded by orders from these Headquarters.

following morning. The force going by

By order of Brig.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding. John A. Rawlins, Assistant Adjutant

General. P. S .- Ccl. John M. Thayer will assume command of all the troops proceeding and directed in the above order to proceed to Fort Donelson by way of the Cumberland River on transports until further orders. By order of Brig.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Com-

manding. John A. Rawlins, Assistant Adjutant-General. There being no telegraph communication

between St. Louis and Fort Henry, Haleck had not learned of the surrender of States. the latter, and was still rushing regiments forward to that point as fast as he could get them. Grant said to me that he did an emergency appropriation of \$500,000 to not want any more troops to come to Fort | increase the efficiency of the State militia. Henry, but wanted all to go around by A bill was framed promptly embodying the water to Fort Donelson, although the dis- recommendation of the Governor, was retance by land between the two forts was ferred to the proper committees, reported but 11 miles, for the reason that, owing to back, passed both branches and became a recent heavy rains, the ground between lew. Fort Henry and Donelson was very heavy, wet and marshy, difficult for the movement of artillery especially. He shuld, sistant Secretary Roosevelt, Rear-Admiral however, take the army already there, Walker, reired; Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, across the country.

for Paducah, and during the night I turned around eight steamers loaded with troops. Gen. Lee was questioned in detail as to Arriving at Paducah in the morning. 1 found five more steamers there with troops. Flag Officer Foote was there also, with five gunboats. Communicating with him, was arranged that he would start with his fleet at 4 o'clock that afternoon for the strength and weakness of the city of Fort Donelson, to be followed by a fleet of Cuba in the light of information that Gen. 13 transports.

At the appointed hour Foote's flagship drew out into the stream and was followed by the balance of his gunboats. The ment providing for an auxiliary navy force White Cloud next took its place in the line. with the 12 steamers following in single numbers as the President may direct and order. The day was levely, the sun was to serve one year. shining brightly, the air mild and balmy, each transport black with troops, and the scene presented was most inspiring. Pursuing our way as expeditiously as possible. when a tug which belonged to the gunboat commanded by Capt. Walke, who had preceded us one day in advance, and had communicated with Grant, met us, bringing a note to me from him written with pencil in his own hand on a half sheet torn from his note-book, of which the following is a copy:

Headquarters, etc., Feb. 13, 1862. Col. Thayer, commanding reinforcements

on transports, Cumberland River. Col.: Consult with the bearer of this as to the practicability of bringing your forces Kirk Munroe's six-part serial story, "The up here. If the landing and route are both practicable, come up with all haste, leaving baggage on board the steamer. A detail of four men should be left from each comlution, by Henry Cabot Lodge; The King's pany to land rations for their command and bring them up. One wagon to each regiment will be sufficient for this. Respectfully your ob't s'v't,

U. S. Grant, Brigadier-General.

Here is a copy of another note sent by

Flag Officer Foote: Please direct the troops to debark and march around under escort of the bearer. I will communicate with you immediately upon learning of your arrival. The troops referred to are those supposed to have been convoyed by the gunboats. They should come unac-companied by baggage, leaving six men to each company to-get off their teams, rations and forage, and to follow with that; all other baggage to be left on the steamers until otherwise ordered. It will be sufficient direction to send this note to Col, Thayer, commanding the entire force, or should he not be along, the commanding officer of troops on board transports.

Respectfully your ob't s'v't.
U. S. Grant, Brigadier-General.

Grant had no means of judging with any degree of accuracy how far down the river the fleets were, and wrote the notes under the impression that they would arrive below the fort about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He had already commenced the battle and was anxious for the reinforcements to arrive.

He sent a verbal message by the bearer of the note, desiring me to see Flag Officer Foote and request him to have his gunboats crowd on all the steam it was possible for the vessels to bear and reach Donelson at the earliest moment. But it was impossible with the utmost exertion to arrive till far into the night. It was 1 o'clock Friday morning when the gunboats anchored in the stream, and the trans-ports drew up to the right bank of the river

and made fast. I began at once to disembark the troops, and all were on shore by daylight, when Grant met me, feeling much relieved by our arrival. He immediately commenced brigading the reinforcements, and assigned me to the command of the Second Brigade, composed of six regiments of Lew Wal-

lace's Division. I have embodied in this article the order given to me on my arrival at Fort Henry by Gen. Grant, to return forthwith to Paducah and turn all steamers back, etc., as above narrated, and the note, a copy of which is given above, also a copy of the note sent by Grant to Plag Officer Foote, with a request that he send it to me, in order to show that I was in command of the reinforcements.

I think the order of Grant and his note given above, also his note to Flag Officer Foote, settle the question as to who brought up the reinforcements for which he was so anxiously waiting. The originals of the order and the two notes have been examined by the Editor of The National Tribune.

I will now correct another mis-statement of this writer in Harper's History immediately following the other mis-statement. He says: "The landing was about three miles below the Fort, the distance to be traversed by these troops before they could reach McClernand's left was very great, and the march would only be accomplished by a circuitous route, which, avoiding the back water west of the Fort, ran around by Smith's rear along the ridges held by the Federal army. In this way it hap-pened that Lew Wallace's men were all day Friday getting into position. This delay led to a new disappointment and their necessarily tardy movements prevented any operations by Grant's army on Friday except the usual skirmishing and can-

To that statement I enter a most emphatic and unqualified denial. As soon as Grant had concluded the brigading of the reinforcements Friday morning, I marched my brigade onto the field, taking position in our line opposite the center of the enemy's works, as directed by the General. He also took the balance of the troops to their positions and assigned their commanders. I know my command was in position before 11 o'clock, and I think before 10 o'clock.

When Grant pointed to the place my brigade was to occupy, adjacent to the other brigades, he said; "This is to be Gen. Lew Wallace's Division, but he has not yet arrived from Fort Henry, and until he comes you will be in command of the di-vision." Very soon after this conversation, Wallace appeared on the field and assumed command of the division.

I have thus given these details regarding this matter in order to show the falsity of the statements quoted above, made by the same writer. Instead of being all day Friday getting into position as stated, Wallaces's men, though he had not yes taken command of them, were in the posi-tions assigned to them by the middle of the forenoon, for I saw them there at that

time. Again, let us see whether the alleged tardy movements of Wallace's men did prevent any operations of Grant's army on Friday. The fact was, Grant did not intend to attack with the land forces on that day, whether he would bring them into action or not, depending on the attack of the gunboats and their results. In his "Memoirs" he says: "The plan was for the troops to hold the enemy within his lines while the gunboats should attack the water batteries at close quarters, and silence his guns if possible. Almost in the first onset the leading boat was disabled and dropped down the river followed by one also disabled and then by another, and finally the whole fleet followed and the

engagement closed for the day." It is thus seen that Grant gave no such reason for there being no operations by the troops on that day as given by this writer in Harper's. It is seen also that no day was lost by the tardy movements of Wallace's men, according to Gen. Grant, and it is quite probable he knew the facts better than the writer of Harper's History .- John M. Thayer, Lincoln, Neb.

For Offense and Defense. Representative Handy, of Delaware, has introduced in the House a joint resolution to authorize the employment of volunteers in case of war. It authorizes the President to call at once for the services of volunteers, in such numbers, not exceeding 400,000, as he may deem necessary for the purpose of prosecuting any war that may be declared by the Congress of the United

Gov. Wolcott, of Massachusetts, sent a message to the Legislature recommending

of the Naval War College; Commander We left there about 11 o'clock that night | Richardson Clover, and Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. the armament of the forts at Havana harbor, the location and strength of land batteries and other points of military importance. The conference discussed thoroughly the entire question of offensive and defensive movements in the neighborhood of Lee was able to impart.

Senator Hale has introduced a joint resolution at the instance of the Navy Departfor the coast defense to be enrolled in such

Senators Proctor and Sewell have introduced bills for the reorganization of the band upon each playing National airs; the line of the Army. Both bills are on the same lines and provide that the Army shall consist of two regiments of cavalry, seven the fleet had entered the Cumberland, regiments of artillery, a battalion of engineers and 25 regiments of infantry. The total enlisted men in the Army is restricted to 30,000 in time of peace, but an increase is provided for in war by enlarging the infantry companies to 150 men each.

> Possibly True. [New York Mail and Express.]

It is assured that 5,000 able-bodied Cubans, resident in this country, stand ready in the event of war to enlist in the United States Army under the direction of the Junta, and with the idea of constituting a force for the invasion of Cuba. They would constitute a small army, it is true; but, unlike American troops, they would be unaffected by the fevers born of the rainy season.

Trade-marks and labels of standard goods are sometimes ingeniously imitated. Remember this when you go shopping.